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DIPLOPAPPUS ERICOIDES, T. & G.—To save labor to some others who, like myself, work under the double disadvantage of a rather limited library and an herbarium (rich enough in the later new species) with but few specimens from the original sets made prior to 1862, I put the following in print. From our present standpoint it is evident that *Diplopappus* as formerly understood must be partitioned out among other neighboring genera, and of the species that concern us here one goes to section ERICAMERIA of *Aplopappus*, and the other to section ORTHOMERIS of *Aster*. In the unavoidable changing of names a confusion arises under the name above given, i. e., *Diplopappus ericoides*, there being two plants that bear the name in herbaria and books. The following may in some sense clear up the matter:

Diplopappus ericoides, T. & G. *Eucephalus ericoides*, Nutt. "*Inula? ericoides*, Torr! in Ann. Lyc., New York, 2, p. 212. *Chrysopsis ericoides*, Eaton, Man. Bot."

Now placed in *Aster* under Sect. ORTHOMERIS. As the name *ericoides* is preoccupied in this genus I suggest for it *Aster ericæfolius*, which indicates even more closely its general habit.

See also *Diplopappus ericoides*, T. & G., Vol. V., King's Report; Pl. Wright., p. 78; Pl. Fendl., p. 69; Bot. Mex. Bound., p. 78.

Diplopappus ericoides, Less. *Aplopappus ericoides*, DC., and apparently also of Hooker and Arnott. See DC., Prod. V., p. 278; Bot. Beechy, p. 146; and Fl. Cal. I, p. 313.

In the last, *Ericameria microphylla*, Nutt., is also cited as another name for the same, and by this it appears in Flora of North America, T. & G., 2, p. 236.

The two plants are so different in habit,—the one suggestive of (so far as arrangement of the foliage goes) *Erica*, and the other of *Adenostoma fasciculatum*, Hook & Arn., or of *Eriogonum fasciculatum*, Benth.—as well as in habitat, that any furthur description is unnecessary.—J. T. ROTHROCK.

BOTANICAL RAMBLES IN EAST FLORIDA.—It was the 16th of February last when the fast and comfortable steamer "Gen'l. Sedgwick" landed me at the beautiful little town of Palatka, located upon an elevated site on the west bank of the river, and about 75 miles from Jacksonville. The enterprise and neatness of the place with its pleasant surroundings make it at once attractive and inviting to the traveler. I walked through the open built town to a hotel and my attention was attracted and my mind absorbed by the novelties along the way. Everywhere appeared the faces of Northern citizens. The handsome white dwellings and large hotels were pleasing to the eye. The natives struggling through the deep loose sand in the streets with their ox-teams suggested poverty with the ludicrous. The wild orange trees laden with golden fruit, and perfuming the air with their fragrant blossoms, ornamented the streets. The mulberry was dropping its ripe fruit. The mocking birds, perched on the shrubs and trees, made the air tremulous with their many and varied tuned melodies. The bee was homeward bound, ladened with the poisonous pollen of the Jessamine. The grasshopper manifesting all the suppleness of a midsummer day, and even the house fly, emboldened with brazen effrontery, would alight in the stranger's way. Indeed, everywhere seemed to be life and it was difficult for me to realize the transition from the cold northland to this balmy June climate of the "Sunny South."

The St. John's is a beautiful stream of water, placid and winding with many fine coves along its banks, and neat cottages with fine orange groves at frequent intervals. So tranquil are its waters that the current is not perceptible save at times as marked by a line of the single floating plants of the *Pistia spathulata*, Michx., which advance from and recede to the coves with the falling and rising of the tide. After several hours sailing the vegetation along the river appeared more advanced, the maple was just in full foliage and the black willow green with leaves, the cypress was dropping its long pendulous aments, and the *Styrax grandifolia*, Ait., white with blossoms. The Australian pine and the saw palmetto are constant companions, and so abundant are the large root stems of the latter that the tannic acid washed from them by the rains and uniting with the iron in the soil will produce ink, it is thought, sufficient to account for the dark color of the water of this grand river of four hundred miles in length.

On this more elevated land at Palatka are seen large trees of *Quercus virens*, Ait., and *Magnolia grandiflora*, L. In the streets and lots appear *Nasturtium tanacetifolium*, H. & A., *Sisymbrium canescens*, Nutt., *Sagina subulata*, Wimmer, and *Dichondra repens*, Forst., var., *Carolinensis*, Chois. Out of town one gets into the open pine land where *Pinus Australis*, Michx., is monarch of the forest. Along the streamlets and ponds *Magnolia glauca*, L., *Persea Carolinensis*, Nees., var. *palustris*, Chapm., *Salix nigra*, Marsh., *Myrica cerifera*, L., *Itea Virginica*, L., *Ascyrum Crux-Andreæ*, L., *Gelsemium sempervirens*, Ait., and *Smilax laurifolia*, L., principally make up the thickets. In the open pine land *Quercus virens*, Ait., var., and *Catesbei*, Michx., *Ilex Dahoon*, Walt., and *glabra*, Gray, *Andromeda nitida*, Bartr., *speciosa*, Mx., and *ferruginea*, Walt., contribute mainly to the woody undergrowth. Perhaps a mile from the river the land makes a gentle rise and the low pine land changes to the drier sandy upland. It was on this soil where *Asimina grandiflora*, Dunal, and *Ceanothus microphyllus*, Michx., occurred, and just commenced to flower. With them appeared others of equal interest, like *Sporobolus junceus*, Kunth, *Houstonia rotundifolia*, Mx., *Berlandiera subacaulis*, Nutt., *Phlox procumbens*, Lehm., *Crotalaria ovalis*, Pursh, and the prostrate *Astragalus obcordatus*, Ell. Intermediate to the dense growth, along the river, of deciduous trees and the piny uplands back of it, extend the piny lowlands, the soil of which is wet and requires draining to render it fit for cultivation. In this damper soil *Drosera brevifolia*, Pursh, *Erigeron vernum*, T. & G., *Ascyrum amplexicaule*, Mx., *Hypericum fasciculatum*, Lam., and var. *aspalathoides*, Chapm., *Polygala lutea*, L., *Aster squarrosus*, Walt., not in flower, *Pinguicula lutea*, Walt., and *pumila*, Mx., *Bartonia verna*, Muhl., and *tenella*, Muhl., *Spiranthes gracilis*, Big., *Listera australis*, Lindl., *Calopogon parviflorus*, Lindl. *Hypoxys juncea*, Smith, *Pœpalanthus flavidus*, Kunth, and *Ophioglossum bulbosum*, Michx., appeared at home. *Sarracenia variolaris*, Michx., not yet in flower, but the new leaves were of common occurrence. More sparingly appeared *Vaccinium myrsinites*, Michx., *Satureia? rigida*, Bart., and *Coreopsis aurea*. Ait., the last in general appearance and habit resembling our common *Bidens*. Around the shallow ponds, of which there are many in these pine lands, grew *Utricularia striata*, LeConte, and *subulata*, L. The area for convenient field work after a week's ramble became somewhat monotonous, and with one more walk, in which *Olea Americana*, L., was seen in bloom and *Rhizogonium spiniforme*, Birk., *Tetraplodon australis*, Sull. & Lesq., and *Bryum provinciale*, Phil., in fruit, were added to the list, I took my departure on the U. S. Mail Steamer to another field, about 125 miles farther south, on Lake Monroe. Sailing on this sluggish stream, distant views are intercepted by the frequent and sudden windings of the river and the large trees with the dense undergrowth along its banks. The large ocean steamers are now replaced by smaller ones, and the river becomes narrower and more winding,turning upon itself at sharp angles almost every quarter or half mile, and in many places boats can pass each other only at the interval of the bends. I was impressed with the great abundance of the mistletoe, appearing for a distance of over fifty miles along the river. Scarcely an oak could be seen which had not tufts of this green plant growing on some of its limbs. Occasionally could be seen dead oaks with the dead parasitical growth attached to its limbs, suggesting the idea of mutual starvation. Large red tufts of *Tillandsia cæspitosa*, LeConte, upon the oak, and green mats of *Polypodium incanum*, Swz., on the declining trunks and larger limbs of the same tree, were also of common occurrence, The *Sabal Palmetto*, R. & S., which heretofore appeared sporadically and dwarfed, now became very abundundant, frequently forming dense groves or palmetto hummocks, and attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet. The following morning the steamer stopped a few minutes at a wood station for fuel, presenting an opportunity to examine the vegetation. Although but a five minutes' privilege, I detected *Vitaria lineata*, Swz., *Polypodium aureum*, L. and *Octoblepharum albidum*, Hedw., all on the trunk of the Cabbage Palmetto. The golden polypod, as afterwards seen, was most abundant and vigorous on the trunk, 20 to 30 feet from the ground, just beneath and in the shade of the spreading Palmetto leaves. We arrived the same day at Mellonville, located on the south bank of Lake Monroe, a quaint old town with little for attraction to the stranger. The vegetation, however, had changed, and I was soon located and prospecting for new plants. Many of my former acquaintances appeared, and in better collecting condition. but their enumeration will be omitted. The contour and topography of the country, the nature of the soil, and the character of the timber, are essentially the same as at Palatka, except the dense Palmetto hummocks replace the maple farther north. Here also the dense woody timber skirts the lake, and back of this extends the piny lowlands to the piny uplands. On this elevated or salamander land, where these vigilant miners display wonderful activity in the construction of a great number of diminutive mounts, I added to my list *Helianthemum Carolinianum*, Mx., *Stipulicida setacea*, Mx., *Polygala grandiflora*, Walt., *Indigofera tinctoria*, L., *Rhynchosia tomentosa*, var., *monophylla*, T. & G., and *Desmodium triflorum*. The last, as Dr. Chapman tells me, is an introduction from the Indies. In the lowlands grew *Clematis Baldwinii*, T. & G., *Oldenlandia glomerata*, Mx., *Pterocaulon pychnostachyum*, Ell., *Leptopoda puberula*, McBride, *Chaptalia tomentosa*, Vent., *Lygodesmia aphylla*, DC., *Centunculus minimus*, L., *Pinguicula elatior*, Mx., *Gratiola quadridentata*, Mx., *Buchnera elongata*, Swartz, *Sabbatia Elliottii*, Steud., *Tradescantia rosea*, Vent., *Xyris brevifolia*, Mx., *Eriocaulon gnaphaloides*, Mx., and *Fuirena scirpoidea*, Vahl. In the drier and more barren of these lands appeared *Polygala nana*, DC., the dwarf of the genus. In the streets of the village were patches in bloom of *Vinca rosea*, L., and *Eragrostis ciliaris*, Link. Along the lake or river, for the former is simply an expansion of the latter, was found *Sagittaria lancifolia*, L., and on the muddy flats, *Sesuvium pentandrum*, Ell., *Micranthemum Nuttallii* Gr., *Lippia nodiflora*, Mx., and *Azolla Caroliniana*, Willd., the last, like the *Pistia*, assuming an amphibious nature, growing equally well on the land and in the water. In the adjacent hummocks the vegetation was interesting and rich in species, yielding in abundance and in good condition S. Watson's variety of *Lobelia Cliffortiana*, Willd., with *Vicia micrantha*, Nutt., *Ilysanthes grandiflora*, Benth., *Micromeria Brownei*, Benth., *Eryngium Baldwinii*, Spreng., *Samolus Valerandi*, L., var. *Americanus*, Gr., and *Iris hexagona*, Walt., with others of equal interest, like *Berchemia volubilis*, DC., coming in flower, *Epidendrum venosum*, Lindl., in fruit, *Vicia acutifolia*, Ell., *Leptocaulis divaricatus*, DC., *Tillandsia bracteata*, Chapm., with its bright and glossy scarlet bracts, the prolific *T. juncea*, LeConte, and *T. utriculata*, LeConte, *Myrica inodora*, Bartr., *Aspidium patens*, Swz., and *Blechnum serrulatum*, Mx., the last abundant and in fine condition, as well as the *Vittaria* and the golden polypod, previously detected. Near the village of Enterprise, on the north bank of the lake, I met *Zanthoxylum Carolinianum*, Lam., *Modiola multifida*, Mœnch., *Parietaria debilis*, Forst., *Iresine diffusa*, H. & B., and, on the banks of a stream flowing from a large sulphur spring, *Hydrochloa Carolinensis*, Beauv., in dense mats.—A. P. Garber. [*To be continued.*]

Catalogue of the Flora of the Wabash Valley below the Mouth of White River.—This botanical paper, by J. Schneck, M. D., appears in the report of the Geological Survey of Indiana for 1875. The plants contained in the catalogue are principally from two counties in Indiana, Gibson and Posey, and one county in Illinois, Wabash, although three other counties of the latter State are represented. The region embraced is one of the most interesting and well defined botanical fields in the state and the many rare plants contained in this list are only what botanists acquainted with the topography of the country have expected- Perhaps the most striking physical features of the Lower Wabash are the cypress swamps and bayous with their wealth of aquatic plants and the barrens of the higher ground. These natural openings covered with but scant if any forest growth yield our most prized plants, and a very rapid